

London Free Press.

VOL. III.

LOUDON, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 14, 1855.

NO. 5.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
JNO. W. & SAM'L B. O'BRIEN.
Office on Cedar Street, East of the Public Square.
TERMS:—Two Dollars in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in six months; Three Dollars at the expiration of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at \$1 per square for the first, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
YEARLY RATES.
Professional Cards, (five lines), \$ 5
" (more than five lines), 10
Quarter of column, 18
Half column, 37
One column, 75
Announcing candidates, (advance), \$3
Address the Publishers, Post-Paid.

LOUDON:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

A bill to repeal the Usury laws, has been submitted in the Legislature of Louisiana.

Judge LIXON, of the Supreme bench of Alabama, died at Moulton on 21st inst.

It is said that Lady FRANKLIN has resolved to expend the last remnant of her fortune in fitting out another Arctic expedition.

Lieut. JAMES H. ROWAN has been ordered to the command of the United States brig *Bainbridge*, vice Lieut. HENNER dismissed.

An Association of Mechanics is now forming in Trenton, New-Jersey, for the purpose of emigrating to the West.

In Boston and vicinity, this year, sixty ships and vessels have been built, to the value of \$1,983,653—tonnage 72,132.

During 1854 there were 11,811 deaths in Philadelphia, 28,418 in New York, 5,738 in Baltimore, and 1,418 in Boston.

The Memphis navy yard property has been sold at auction, in residence lots, and the amount realized by the sale is \$30, 574, 92.

WATT'S HIS NAME?—Punch says that the inventor of the steam engine was a man of great en-gine-ity.

What kind of soil is best adapted for the cultivation of *rye*? Very dry; for every person knows that *rye* must prosper.

It is to be feared that they who marry where they do not love, will love where they do not marry.

Snooks was advised to get his life insured.—"Won't do it," said he, "it would be my luck to live forever, if I should."

A paddy, writing from the west, says pork is so plenty that every man you meet is a pig.

In case of jealousy is that of a lady who, having loved her lover, because, in speaking of his virtues, she said "he hugged the shore!"

To See Now and Stiff Cloth Easily.—Pass a cake of white soap a few times over it, and the needle will penetrate easily.

A fellow in the jail wished he had the small-pox, so he could "break out." He has tried everything else, but he can't come out.

A man who owns a small house, a small farm, a small wife, a big dog, a good cow, two or three fat pigs, and three children, ought to be sausage-fried.

If you wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise counsellor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The office of Peyton King, receiver of money for the United States land office, at Monroe, La., was entered lately in the day time and robbed of \$10,000.

A Bill re-chartering the Bank of Cape Fear has passed the North Carolina Senate.—It will also pass the House. The charter is so amended that no note of a less denomination than \$5 will be issued.

It is thought that Mr. Breckenridge will start for Madrid in a fortnight, and that he will go out in a national vessel.

BOSTON BANKS.—The increase of specie in the banks of Boston, for the past week, was \$130,000. The increase in deposits was \$353,000.

WONDERFUL SPEED.—At a skating match recently held at Madison, Wisconsin, a mile was run in one minute and fifty six seconds, starting included. It is said to be the swiftest time on record, and is equal to ordinary railway express trains.

THE CROWING GLORY!—The Queen of Spain has exposed to public view, in Madrid, a magnificent tiara, valued at 200,000 francs intended as a present to Pope Pius, in honor of his decision respecting the "immaculate conception!"

Narrow Escape of 200 Passengers.
Louisville, Jan. 30.

The ferry boat, when crossing with the passengers this morning for the Jeffersonville and Cincinnati train, was carried down by the ice, and lodged on the falls, and the ice immediately gorged around her in immense piles.

It was thought for some time that all on board would be lost, but after great exertion and many hair bread escapes, with the assistance of life boats all were safely brought to land.

An interesting little son of Mr. Dunning, the clerk of the Jacob Strader, was on board the ferry, and during the moments of suspense his father was almost frantic in regard to his safety. Wm. McKellum, the mate of the Strader, launched a life boat and proceeded to his rescue, and succeeded in bringing the boy and two young ladies ashore safely.

Naturalization.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives on the 29th ult., by Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal certain acts heretofore passed on that subject, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted, &c. That any alien, being a free white male person over twenty years of age, may be permitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and with the exceptions following, and not otherwise:

First. That he shall have declared on oath or affirmation, before some district or circuit court of the United States, or of some Territory thereof, at least one year before his admission to the benefits of this act, that he has resided twenty-one years continuously within the United States or the Territories thereof, and still is his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

Second. That he shall in open court, and in the presence and hearing of the judge or judges thereof, on oath or affirmation, renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign State, country, prince, power, potentate, or authority whereof such alien was at the time of his immigration hither a citizen or subject.

Third. That at the time of his application for the benefit of this act, and after the expiration of twenty-one years from his first arrival in the United States, he shall declare on oath or affirmation, before the court aforesaid, that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he does not admit or believe in the power, sovereignty, authority, or right of any civil or other power to release or absolve him from his said oath of allegiance.

Fourth. That said applicant shall also declare, on oath or affirmation, that he has not, during his residence in the United States, been found guilty of any crime of the grade of felony.

Fifth. That he shall, on oath or affirmation, state the time of his first arrival in the United States; the place of his emigration, the last place of his residence, and his calling or occupation before immigrating to the United States; the name of the vessel in which he came to the United States, (if he came by water); and all the different places of his residence since his arrival.

Sixth. That the court shall not admit such alien to the benefits of this act unless it is satisfactorily proven that said applicant has been a resident of the United States or its Territories for at least twenty-one years continuously, that he is a person of good character, and understands the English language.

Seventh. That the declaration of said applicant, and the testimony required of witnesses, heretofore prescribed, shall be made in writing and signed in open court by the applicant and witnesses respectively, and a minute thereof be entered on record by the clerk of said court, and the original papers be carefully labelled and preserved.

Eighth. That if the applicant aforesaid was, at the time of his arrival in the United States, over the age of eighteen years, he shall, on application for the benefit of this act, produce to the court the official consular certificate herein required, or a properly authenticated copy thereof, or in case of its loss, get the same re-issued, and attach it to his application.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any master, captain, or agent, or commander of any merchantman or other vessel sailing under the laws of the United States, or of any foreign vessel coming to the United States, to bring into any port, or into the waters of the United States, or to land on any of the Territories of the United States any alien or person of foreign birth, unless such shall have complied with the following provisions: Such person, if over the age of eighteen years, shall exhibit a certificate, properly authenticated from the United States consular or commercial agent of the port from which such person embarked, certifying that such person is of good character, and has not been, within three years next preceding an inmate of any jail, penitentiary, prison, or other institution for criminals, paupers, or insane person. And any such owner, captain, agent, or commander who may violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars and imprisonment not to exceed six months for each offence.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any such vessel as aforesaid which may enter the ports or waters of the United States as aforesaid, having such aliens on board the same, shall be liable for all costs and charges incurred in the return of such persons to their country; and all such costs and charges are hereby declared to be a lien on the said vessel, and, in default of payment thereof, shall be liable to confiscation.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all consuls and consular agents of the United States in foreign countries, to make diligent inquiry and examination into such officers, if any, as may be made by the authority of the country or port at which they severally reside, to send to the United States the names and residences of such persons, and to communicate such information respecting such efforts as they may from time to time obtain to the State Department; and it shall further be the duty to examine the proofs which may be adduced to them by aliens, as authorized in the second section of this act, and to grant certificates only in such cases where the testimony produced shall be clear and satisfactory.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors of the various ports of the United States to cause to be sent back from whence they came all persons who shall hereafter emigrate to the United States, if over the age of eighteen years, who shall fail to exhibit to said collectors respectively, at the ports where such persons may arrive, the certificate of the consular or commercial agent, as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That willful and corrupt false swearing by any applicant or witness touching any matter or thing sworn to or affirmed, under the provisions of this act, shall be punished as in other cases of perjury committed under the laws of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any court other than the district and circuit courts of the United States to take cognizance of applications by aliens for the benefits of this act, and that no such applications shall be heard at any other than the regular terms of said district or circuit courts.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts of Congress conflicting with or contravening this act are hereby repealed.

THE AGE OF THE WORLD.

A question of great importance with divines and men of science at the present day, is that of the age of our planet, and the different changes which have taken place upon it, as related in Genesis. One class contend that the different acts of creation took place exactly as described in the first chapter of Genesis, in six solar days, and that all things were made out of nothing in that time. Another class believe that our planet was in existence for thousands of years prior to the first act recorded in Genesis, that it had undergone vast changes, and that it had been long in confusion, and was bereft of life, when the command went forth "Let there be light." This class also believe that the successive acts described in Genesis took place in six common days, furnishing the world with the exact orders of creation there described. Another class believe that the successive acts of creation mentioned in Genesis, took place in the exact order there described, but that instead of the days there mentioned being solar days, they were indefinite periods of time—some of them of great length—perhaps sixty thousand years. This latter class embrace the greatest number of learned geologists and divines. In the last number of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, the Rev. J. O. MEANS, of East Medway, Mass., presents his views at great length on this subject, and takes the latter view of the question, namely: that the days mentioned in the first chapter of Genesis, if interpreted to mean indefinite periods of time, would reconcile both science and the Scriptures in every particular. He employs strong arguments in favor of this view of the question. Thus, the sun, moon, and stars, are said to be created on the third day, therefore, the two previous days could not be one of our solar days, embracing one revolution of the earth on its axis in twenty-four hours, with the sun to rule the day and the moon to rule the night. This argument is incontrovertible. But what was the cause of light before the sun was created. He sees no difficulty in this. He says, "the material universe is full of light ready to be worked at any word. Chemical action on a vast scale than man can follow, is taking place every moment, and floods of light are poured forth. Combustion is attended with light as well as heat." "It may sound strange," he again says, "to say that the most intense light is to be found, not on the earth but in it. The whole of the sun's rays which reach the earth, compared to a focus, would not be so intensely light as the center of the globe. It seems pretty certain that within the crust of the earth, is a globe of fire, at least two thousand miles in diameter." This opinion is not new, and is a logical, yet endeavored.

By setting up another. There are no proofs of the earth being a crustal ball of fire. We are not dependent on the sun for light, as he has clearly stated, but he does not seem to understand its true theory. It is produced by the vibrations of a subtle medium diffused throughout space. Our planet is self-luminous, but in a degree less so than the sun, for there is one glory of the sun, another of the moon, and another of the earth. Man's eyes are constructed to see objects only by a great quantity of intense light; but some beasts and fowls have their eyes constructed to range the forest and field by night as freely as man does during day, while during sun light they can scarcely see at all. A tribe of Africans also—the Bosjesmen—remain in their caves during day, and search for their food during night. From habit, we presume, they have become nocturnal rovers—men-owls—thus showing that natural light belongs to our planet; the unceasing throbbings of its particles produce continual light; this was the way, no doubt that light was produced in the early days of the earth.—HUGH MILLER brings forward some strong arguments in favor of the great age of our planet, and mentions a number of geological changes requiring tens of thousands of years to accomplish, which could not have taken place in the short period of six thousand years, as is believed by those who adhere to the solar six days interpretation of the Genesis narrative of the creation. Sir CHARLES LYELL believes that it must have taken 67,000 years to form the delta of the Mississippi, and 35,000 years for the Niagara river, to form its present channel from the Falls to Queenstown. Nearly all the eminent geologists believe this, and they consider they have facts to prove it, so strong, that they cannot be gainsayed. Mr. MEANS reasons strongly to prove that the meaning of the word day in the first chapter of Genesis is an indefinite period of time, and makes out a very strong case in favor of the world being perhaps a million years of age, according to the Mosaic account of creation.

DANVILLE RAILROAD.—The Danville Va says the bonds of this Road are selling very rapidly. The sales had several days ago reached the sum of \$191,000, and they were still in demand. The work then will go on, and the present year will see the Railroad completed to Danville.

The Know Nothings carried the municipal election at Wheeling, Va., on Monday.—J. PAUL was chosen Mayor.

Lieut. MARRY has just received a new honor, in being elected an associate member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, in Belgium.

It was a fine touch of native humor, in certain practical jokers, to pull down the sign "Our House," from its place before the grocery, and set it up over the graveyard.

From the New York Evening Post of January 26th.

An Important Movement Developed.

BEWARE OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE!—Our readers will bear witness that this is a warning with which the columns of the Evening Post are not unfamiliar. We have never before indulged in the expression of any apprehension of danger from the alien emigration to the United States. On the contrary, we have invariably treated it as an important source of national wealth and prosperity.

But we can no longer shut our eyes to the existence of dangers from this source, which hitherto we have deemed only worthy of a smile or a sneer. The facts which have wrought this change in our convictions we will now proceed briefly to state.

We have ascertained, to our entire satisfaction, that there is a secret and very numerous organization, with mysterious agencies in nearly every village in the United States, now actively engaged in banding together the people of foreign birth among us, and in keeping alive among them all the national prejudices and preferences, political, social and religious, which they may have brought with them to our shores. It seems to be the principal object of this organization to prevent alien residents from becoming interested in and identified with the American institutions and people, and from parting with their allegiance to the governments under which they were born. In accomplishing this result, they neglect no opportunity of fomenting the most malignant antipathies and jealousies in the breasts of alien residents; they induce them to believe that they will be deprived of employment, that their lives and property are insecure, and that their churches will be wrested from them by the courts, or perhaps burned by mobs. The secret instruments of this organization have secured prominent positions in our legislative assemblies—measures of their devising occupy a very considerable share of the time of our representatives. Its members exert a powerful and often a controlling influence at our political meetings, and there are those among them who do not disguise their expectation of elevating one of their order to the Presidency at the next election.

But all their plans, as we have before stated, contemplate a separation of feeling and of interest between our native and foreign born population, and in furtherance of this object they have recently procured the introduction of a bill into the United States Senate, which is designed to limit the privileges of citizenship to persons who have resided in the country for a period of at least twenty-one years. This insidious proposition is advanced upon grounds of profound patriotism, but no one who reflects upon its operation for a single moment, can fail to see the darker purpose, which lies behind its fair facade. The bill, by the ties of a common injustice, and a common privation, at the same time to diminish, if not to destroy, all interest in the prosperity of their adopted country. They reason correctly, that if the half-million of emigrants from the old country who annually seek a home in the United States, were required to wait twenty-one years before they were allowed any influence in making the laws to which they were required to submit, or expending the revenues towards which they were required to contribute, in a word, before they were permitted to become citizens, their numbers would become so small, that they would be of no account.

This insidious organization, we have good reason for believing, already numbers several hundred thousand members. What renders it the more dangerous, as well as disreputable, is the fact that each member is admitted under the most solemn and impressive oaths to conceal not only its objects and doings, but the names of all who belong to it.

Of the vast army who compose this Foreign Legion, there is not a soul who dares admit that he is or ever was a member of it. Upon this point they are dumb, even under oath in our courts of justice. Though it is well ascertained that members of this organization occupy seats in both branches of the United States Congress and in nearly every State Legislature in the republic, we are not aware of a single instance in which any member of the order has admitted his own or any other person's connection with it.

Of course such secrecy can only be secured by severe penalties, to which it is difficult to see how any person could submit for any worthy or honorable purpose.

We presume what we have disclosed of their proceedings will satisfy our readers that whatever their purposes may be, the result which they are laboring to accomplish are most mischievous; that they are at war with the spirit of our institutions and with the true interests of our country, which depends in a very great degree upon the contributions of imported labor and capital.

We must content ourselves to day with this brief directing attention to this mysterious and formidable enemy, which, in an impenetrable disguise, is distributed among our people like Spanish brimstone at a Maypole festival, ready at the first signal of their commander to strike some fatal blow at the privileges and pleasures they are pretending to share.

Major General.

If Col. DAVID H. CUMMINGS will permit his name to be used as a candidate for the office of Major General of the East Tennessee Militia, made vacant by the resignation of Gen. WM. R. CASWELL, it will be gratifying to his numerous friends in old Rouse, who are ever ready to reward one who has rendered such distinguished services upon Cerro Gordo's bloody heights.

THE WIND OF A BALL.—A French officer near Sebastopol was knocked down by the wind of a cannon ball, and received a shock so severe as to cause a paralysis of the tongue, preventing his speech. He was restored by repeated shocks of electricity. [Exchange.]

The above is certainly a singular case so far as relates to the effect produced, and the means by which the French officer was cured, but the wind of a ball has produced as curious effects before. Sir Gilbert Blane mentioned an instance which occurred in a battle in the West Indies, of a ball passing close to the stomach of a sailor and producing instant death; and another man in the same ship was prostrated by a like cause, and remained for a long time without sense or motion. In the engagement between the American and British fleets on Lake Champlain, in 1814, Capt. Downie, a British officer, while animating his men, fell dead instantly by a large shot passing close to him.

[Scientific American.]

It Snows.

BY MRS. SARAH S. SOWELL.

It snows! and lips are wreathed in smiles,
And rosy cheeks are glowing,
And young hearts throb with glad delight,
For 'O! at last 'tis snowing!

It snows, and brighter flash the eyes
Of each fair village maiden,
As visions float before her mind,
Of gliding sleighs well laden.

It snows! and toys are tossed away—
This is no time for playing;
And merry voices gaily cry,
O, we shall go a sleighing!

It snows! and troops of noisy boys
From school are homeward hieing,
With laugh and shout and glad hurrah,
And snow-balls thickly flying.

It snows! it snows! and youthful hearts
Are filled with joy and gladness,
Would that the snows of wintry age
Could know as little sadness!

Shiloh, Dec. 1854.

From the *Jonesboro' Journal* and Visitor.

MEANS. Editors.—After reading the excellent report of the chief Engineer and President of the E. T. & Va. Railroad it will be seen that the ultimate success of this great work is certain. The question very naturally arises to one inclined to do justice, to whom are we indebted for an enterprise the blessings of which are to be so great, to us the people of East Tennessee. The management displayed by the Board warrant us in the assertion, that there has been no ordinary degree of talent and energy displayed in the financial part of this great work. But I would ask, is it enough to assure the purpose of one intending to do justice to say that talent has been displayed by the Board? I do most earnestly contend that it is not, nor does it come within the scope of what is intended to be a slight tribute of respect to those to whom the writer feels indebted.

It was, sirs, little short of martyrdom that led the Board to adopt the measures that secured the charter in the first place, and when that one act comes to be understood as it will, it is enough of itself to send a thrill of joy through the soul of every East Tennessean and make him proud that Tennessee could produce such men,—since that time, no sacrifice on their part has been spared, and you are to recollect that this was no New England to build a road such as this, through. The facts in the outset of this work you might compute about as follows. There was about one half the people this road was to benefit, in favor of the project, which is a very liberal calculation, then strike off one half as objecting to the present location and you have one fourth left to build the road. Now was it a small matter for those

Every more this body has made not only shows wisdom but the purest patriotism—they have been peculiarly fortunate in the selection of a chief Engineer and their philanthropy has not been circumscribed within the paltry circumference of Dollars and cents. Theirs has been the purest patriotism. Where their liberality was touched they pledged the last cent. That their action have been disinterested will be seen by the fact that many of them have already lived out their score and long before they can be repaid by the profits of the road the clouds of the valley will be resting upon them.

Then for one would I like to see the statue of the noble President of this company hewn from the finest marble by the most polished sculptor and placed on some commanding eminence of his own adopted Washington, together with each member of the Board. This must be done. These gentlemen are entitled to and will receive no common marks of our esteem and gratitude.

A PERSIAN PRECEPT.

Forgive thy foes,—not that alone;
Their evil deeds with good repay;
Fill those with joy who love thee none,
And kiss the hand upraised to slay.

So does the fragrant sandal bow,
In meek forgiveness to its doom;
And o'er the axe, at every blow,
Shed in abundance rich perfume.

A correspondent of the Asheville (N. C.) Spectator, writing from Raleigh, says: The French Broad Railroad bill has passed the House, as you have heard, by a vote of 68 to 27, and its prospects in the Senate are good.

Every concession that could be asked by the friends of the Central Road was made. The gauge of our Road from Asheville to the Point Rock is to correspond with the Central Road, and in case the State should wish it, this Road is to be taken at par value, and become a part of the Western extension. These terms, in addition to others found in the bill, will make our Road, in the opinion of a majority of those well informed on the subject, of great and decided advantage to the Central Road. The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. FRANKLIN for extending the Central Road West, after various amendments and modifications, passed its last reading in the Senate to day, by a vote of 32 to 16. It provides to extend West from a point at or near Salisbury, to some point in the valley of the French Broad, where it stops for the present.

We regret to learn from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Monday, that the health of Mrs. HARRIS (the widow of President HARRISON) was failing again. She was then not as well as she was a fortnight previous.

It is stated that Geo. GARNER of Massachusetts, was dressed in an entire suit of American Manufactures on the occasion of his inauguration.

The Late Scene in Congress.

The late scandalous scene in Congress; cursing, giving the lie, and a regular fight in that body, has prepared us hereafter, to submit with meekness to anything that foreigners may say of the uncivilized and savage character of our Americans. We have heretofore felt deep indignation when such scenes occurred, even though the actors in them were publicly reprimanded for their conduct. But this last outrage has added the last drop to the cup of bitterness. Indignation has given place to the most profound humiliation and mortification.—In what deliberative body in the world, except in France during her revolutionary frenzy, could such a scene occur, as that which, in the American Congress, has lately disgraced and nauseated a wronged and outraged nation?—No American can contrast this shameful spectacle with the decorum and dignity of the British Parliament, without grief and pain. Not long ago, one of the speakers in the House of Lords referred to a statement of his opponent as "a misrepresentation." Even this was harsh and unequal in that assemblage. "The noble lord," said one of the speakers, who followed him, "has characterized a statement made here as a misrepresentation. Misrepresentation is the word in use among gentlemen." Place by the side of this the recent outrage in Congress: "You are a liar," "you are a d—d liar," and the actual blows, a regular pugilistic encounter, and other members hurrying up, some of them anxious to take a part in the row, and none of them, so far as any public action has been taken on the subject, seeming to think that the reputation and dignity of their country, lay trampled in the dust.

We confess that, after this, when the story of our shame shall be trumpeted through Europe, when even the Russians look upon us as a less civilized people than themselves, we shall feel as if there were some warrant for the disparaging idea, and that we have no right to be offended with those who bring the charge. Still it is unjust and unfounded. These men are not the representatives of American intelligence and decorum. The same House of Representatives, when CLAY and STEVENSON were speakers, was a dignified and respectable body. Our people have certainly not retrograded in civilization.—In the private intercourse of gentlemen, at least in the Southern States, there is as much courtesy and urbanity as in the most refined circles in the old world. We are not savages; the North American Indians are not yet in possession of the continent, even though barbarians have possession of the capital.

What is to be the remedy? We know not.—Obviously, the two offenders ought as a matter of course, to be at once expelled from Congress. A mere apology for such an outrage, will not atone for this. Their immediate expulsion will heal the injury inflicted upon the reputation of the country. But this will not be done, and, no penalty being attached to such transgressions, we may expect a recurrence of like scenes at any time. We shall not be surprised hereafter at anything which members of Congress may do. If they choose to get up a general melee every day in the week, or to commit any other atrocity unheard of before in a representative body, they may do it with the assurance they will astonish nobody. Nevertheless, they have done more, but such scenes as that between LANE and FARMLEY, to bring republican governments in general contempt, and make the name of America an object of derision and scorn throughout the world, than all the hired foreign traducers of American character and institutions could ever have effected.—[Dispatch

Roman Catholicism and Nativism.

It will be ascertained whether or not the Roman Catholic church is tolerant, by the expected debate in the United States Senate on Mr. UNDERWOOD's resolutions providing for the religious freedom of American citizens in foreign countries, and the result on the Pope and Cardinals. Gen. Cass has moved that next Monday be assigned for the consideration of the subject and the motion has been agreed to.

A resolution to amend the Constitution of the State of New York was offered on the 8th ult., in the Assembly, and laid over under the rule. It is as follows:

"That the following amendment to the first section of article second of Constitution of the State of New York be altered by striking out the first sentence of said section, comprising the following words: 'Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years,' and insert as follows, in place thereof: 'Every male of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been born a citizen of the United States of America, or who shall have been a resident of the United States of America for the full term of twenty-one years.'"

Amending the constitution is rather a slow process now-a-days. In order to do so, the amendment must pass each house by a majority of all the members elected, then lie over until the next Legislature, to which Senators are elected, is chosen, pass each house of the new Legislature by a majority in each, and then be submitted to the people, when, if it gets a majority of the votes cast, it becomes a part of the Constitution. Thus from three to four years will elapse from the proposition to the consummation.

It is stated that Mr. HORTON, chairman of the committee of ways and means in the U. S. House of Representatives, is about to propose a reduction of 20 per cent. from the rates on change the schedule of 1846. This would change the schedule to 80, 32, 24, 20, 16, 12, 8 and 4 per cent. instead of 100, 40, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10 and 6 as now established. A few important transfers are made in the classification, which, of course, will prove exceptions to this uniform reduction. Silks, which now pay 25, will be included in the 24 per cent. list; linens and blankets will pay 20, as at present. Wool, manufactured, will be classed either in the 8 or 4 per cent. schedule, instead of 20, as at present.

LAWSON McQUEE LIBRARY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE